

The Weekly Museum.

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[NUMBER 342.]

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THE RUBY.

A Tale, from the Italian.

[Concluded.]

ASTONISHED at seeing him, they enquired how he came there; he replied, that he could not tell; they then explained to him the motive of their flight, and by what means he must have been released from his watery prison. As it was now midnight they did not stay to amuse themselves with any farther conversation, but hastened to the church; and on their arrival went straight to the Archbishop's tomb. It was covered with a stone of white marble, which they raised up by means of their instruments, and then propped it in such a manner that a man might pass under it. When they had proceeded thus far—"Who'll enter it?" said one of them—"Not I," said the other. "Nor I neither," replied the first; "let Andreuccio enter." "Faith not I!"—said he. "Oh! you won't, won't you; (said they) by Heavens though if you don't enter, we'll put an end to you."—Andreuccio thinking them very capable of putting their threats into execution, was under the necessity of complying, and, without more words, descended into the tomb. These rascals, said he to himself, certainly intend to make me their dupe; if I am fool enough to give them all, I am pretty certain that while I am employed in getting out of the tomb, they will decamp, and leave me in the lurch; for which reason I shall take care to pay myself. He recollected the valuable ring he had heard them speak of, and the first thing he did after he had descended, was to take it from the Archbishop's finger, and put it in a place of safety. He then took the mitre, the crozier, the gloves, the pontifical robes—in short, he stripped the prelate to his shirt, and gave all his cloaths to his comrades, telling them, at the same time, that there was nothing else worth taking. They assured him that the ring must be there, and that if he searched well he would be sure to find it. Andreuccio protested that it was not there. They however, as cunning as himself, again insisted and while he pretended to be searching about for it, they removed the prop that supported the stone, and, taking to their heels, left him shut up in the tomb. The dreadful situation of poor Andreuccio may easily be conceived; he repeatedly tried to lift up the marble with his head and shoulders, but all his efforts were fruitless. Overwhelmed with grief and fatigue, he fell senseless on the body of the Archbishop. Whoever had seen them in this position, would have been scarcely able to distinguish the dead from the liv-

ing. When he recovered his senses, he sobbed aloud, and gave way to despair, seeing himself reduced to the cruel alternative of perishing with hunger in the tomb, or of being hanged as a thief, in case he was discovered.

While the gloomy reflections were preying upon his mind, he heard the sound of footsteps in the church; which he rightly conjectured proceeded from some thieves who were coming thither for the same purpose which had brought him and his companions there; and this consideration only tended to redouble his fears. When the thieves had opened the tomb, and propped up the stone, the same difficulty occurred as before, as to who should enter. No one dared to descend; till a priest, who was in company terminated the contest, by saying—"You must own that you are a set of pitiful cowards; for my part, I entertain no fears of the dead, so down I go." He accordingly laid himself flat on his belly, and turning his back to the aperture, he put one leg down first and then the other, in order to facilitate the entrance of the rest of his body. Andreuccio, who by this time had somewhat recovered his courage, and had overheard all that was said, did not hesitate a moment as to what he should do; but seizing the priest by the leg, he pulled him towards him with all his might. The priest called out most lustily, and exerted his utmost efforts to escape; collecting what little strength he had left, he at length released himself, and, without staying to stop up the hole, followed his companions who had run off, with as much speed as if a hundred devils had been at his heels. Andreuccio, overjoyed at this event, lost no time in making his escape; and grasping his ruby, he issued from the tomb, and quitted the church with precipitation. He paraded the streets, along time, without knowing whither he was going; but at day break, finding himself at the harbour, he recollected his way, and returned to the inn. The landlord and his fellow travellers having told him what anxiety they had experienced on his account, during the night, he related all that had passed without the smallest disguise; when the landlord earnestly advised him to leave Naples immediately: the advice was too prudent to be neglected; Andreuccio therefore hastened to Peyrouse, with his ruby, which made him ample amends for the loss of his money.



AN ECDOTE.

A Country fellow overthrew a cart full of onions into a pool of water. Ha, said he, there wants nothing but salt and oatmeal to make good porridge.

INSTANCE OF INFLEXIBLE VIRTUE.

OF the many curious particulars handed down to us by different writers, of the Czar Peter the Great, the following anecdote is but little known.

Amongst the various females that attracted his majesty's notice, was a beautiful young lady, the daughter of a foreign merchant, in the city of Moscow. He first saw her in her father's house, where he dined one day: he was so much taken with her appearance, that he offered her any terms she pleased, if she would live with him; which this virtuous young woman modestly refused; but dreading the effects of his authority, she put on a resolution, and left Moscow in the night, without communicating her design even to her parents. Having provided a little money for her support, she travelled on foot several miles into the country, till she arrived at a small village, where her nurse lived with her husband and their daughter, the young lady's foster-sister, to whom she discovered her intention of concealing herself in the wood near that village: and to prevent a discovery, she set out the same night, accompanied by the husband and daughter. The husband, being a timber-man by trade, and well acquainted with the wood, conducted her to a little dry spot in the middle of a morass; and there he built her an hut for her habitation. She had deposited her money with her nurse, to procure little necessities for her support, which were faithfully conveyed to her at night, by the nurse or her daughter, by one of whom she was constantly attended in the night-time.

The next day after her flight, the Czar called at her father's to see her, and finding the parents in anxious concern for their daughter, and himself disappointed, fancied it a plan of their own concerning. He became angry; and began to threaten them with the effects of his displeasure, if she was not produced: Nothing was left to the parents but the most solemn protestations, with tears of real sorrow running down their cheeks, to convince him of their innocence and ignorance of what was become of her, assuring him of their fears that some fatal disaster must have befallen her, as nothing belonging to her was missing, except what she had on at the time. The Czar, satisfied of their sincerity, ordered great search to be made for her, with the offer of a considerable reward to the person who should discover what was become of her; but to no purpose: The parents and relations apprehending she was no more, went into mourning for her.

Above a year after this she was discovered by an accident. A colonel who had come from the army to see his friends, going a hunting into that wood, and following his game through the morass, he came to the hut, and looking into it, saw a pretty young woman in a mean dress. After enquiring of her who she was, and how she came to live in so solitary a place, he found at last that she was the lady whose disappearance had made so great a noise: In the utmost confusion, and with the most fervent intreaties she prayed him on her knees that he would not betray her; to which he replied, That he thought her danger

as now past as the Czar was then otherwise engaged, and that she might with safety discover herself at least to her parents, with whom he would consult how matters should be managed. The lady agreed to his proposal, and he set out immediately, and overjoyed her parents with the happy discovery: The issue of their deliberations was to consult madam Catharine (as she was then called) in what manner the affair could be opened to the Czar. The colonel went also upon this business, and was advised by Madam to come next morning, and she would introduce him to his majesty, when he might make the discovery, and claim the promised reward. He went according to appointment, and being introduced, told the accident by which he had discovered the lady, and represented the miserable situation in which he found her, and what she must have suffered by being so long shut up in so dismal a place, from the delicacy of her sex. The Czar shewed a great deal of concern that he should have been the cause of all her sufferings, declaring that he would endeavor to make her amends. Here madam Catharine suggested, that she thought the best amends his majesty could make was, to give her a handsome fortune and the colonel for a husband, who had the best right, having caught her in pursuit of his game. The Czar, agreeing perfectly with madam Catharine's sentiments, ordered one of his favorites to go with the colonel, and bring the young lady home; where she arrived, to the inexpressible joy of her relations, who had all been in mourning for her. The marriage was under the direction, and at the expense of the Czar, who himself gave the bride to the bridegroom, saying, That he presented him with one of the most virtuous of women; and accompanied his declaration with very valuable presents, besides settling on her and her heirs three thousand rubles a year. This lady lived highly esteemed by the Czar, and every one who knew her.

RETALIATION,

By a girl of Spirit.

A Short time since, a young fellow who paid his addresses to a lady, carried things so far, as not only to be asked at Church, but to stop short in the marriage ceremony, by answering No! to the important question of, "Wilt thou have this woman to thy wedded wife?"—Outraged at this affront, the young lady thought of revenging the insult by silent contempt; but she had not long retired to her father's house, before the young gentleman, who found the want of much pleasure and entertainment in the loss of her conversation, made several concessions and apologies, and regained the leave of visiting her as usual—Still he did not intend marriage; but though this was kept a secret from the lady in their first interview, she did not fail to reproach him handsomely with his conduct; and at the same time proposed, that to make proper amends for the affront she had received, he should again approach the altar, and voluntarily give her the same opportunity of refusing him, as he had before made use of in rejecting her. This proposal was accepted; but, much to his surprise, her answer to, "Wilt thou have this man to be thy wedded husband?" was, *I will*, instead of a negative; so that the gallant was married in spite of his own subtlety: And as it happened that this timid swain's reluctance proceeded solely from groundless apprehensions of expences, and the like; these being obviated in a manner the most ample, in the good sense and economy of his wife; their marriage has proved perfectly happy.

For the WEEKLY MUSEUM.

SHILRIC.

IMITATED from the COMIC THASA, of OSSIAN.

NEAR streaming Tora Shilric lay,
And shunn'd the heath and plain;
The warriors' haunts the chief forsook,
To breathe alone his pain.

"And art thou then forever gone,
"Vilvina, blue-ey'd maid,—
"Nor knows thy faithful Shilric where
"Thy lov'd remains are laid.
"Who now around my youthful brow
"The laureat wreath shall twine?
"Oace, my Vilvina, white-arm'd maid,
"That pleasing task was thine.
"Gainst Shilric's breast shall Fingals' foes
"Now lift the hostile spear;
"And who on Shilric's ashes now,
"Will drop a tender tear?
"O! could I view thy spotless form
"Swift gliding thro' the air!
"Or could I hear thy gentle voice,
"My lov'd Vilvina fair.
"I would sooth the pangs that rend my soul,
"I would give my breast relief;
"I would calm the burking sigh,
"And lull the storm of rising grief.
"O leave awhile thy airy halls,
"And soothe my aching breast,
"For sake awhile thy sounding harp,
"And bid my sorrows rest."

The Moon refulgent o'er the stream,
Her gentle light display'd,
On the translucent wave arose,
The snowy bosom'd maid.

Her raven tresses lonely hung,
And o'er the water flow'd,
A red'ent wreath adorn'd her brow,
Where flow'rs immortal glow'd.

A purple robe, in various folds,
Her form all lovely grac'd,
A starry Zone's pallid rays,
Her slender shape embrac'd.

"Mourn not for me my gallant chief,
"Nor heave those fruitless sighs,
"I'm fled but to prepare a place
"For thee in yon bright skies.
"When thou wert gone forth to the fight,
"From eve till morn I sigh'd,
"Despair possess'd Vilvina's heart,
"For love of thee she dy'd.

"Return again to Fingal's side,
"Before the blushing morn
"Tinges the mountain's hoary brow,
"And glitters in the lawn.

"O hasten back to Mora's hill,
"Forget thy hapless flame,
"And by thy valient deeds in arms,
"Purchase eternal fame.
"Then when the battle's heat is o'er,
"Beneath the green sod laid,
"On Mora's banks thou there wilt find
"Thy youthful tender maid.

"There heave a sigh, there drop a tear,
"To love and pity due,
"For ne'er did virgin's bosom bear,
"An heart more firmly true.
"I'll hover mid the din of arms,
"Thy much lov'd form to save,
She spoke and smiling sunk again
Beneath the silver wave.

Brave Shilric rose and o'er the heath,
Purs'd his lonely way,
And fighting reach'd the burning Oak
Just at the dawn of day.
November, 6.

MATILDA

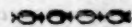


ANECDOTE

Of JOHN PHILIPSON, Esq.

Who died in the Bastile.

ABOUT forty years ago he inherited an estate of near three thousand pounds a year from a long line of ancestors, part in Norfolk, and part in other counties. Nature gave him perhaps the greatest natural talents of any man of his age; his wit was unbounded, and his memory so retentive, that in the course of a long life, he never read the same book twice, yet never forgot any thing; and from once reading a poem of a thousand lines, would, three months afterwards, repeat it without an error. He was so familiar with the dead languages, that he wrote them off hand with great elegance. He spoke all the modern ones with the same fluency as his native tongue. He had a very elegant taste for poetry; and every external accomplishment served to set off one of the happiest persons that has been seen; and all these advantages of nature and fortune, he applied with the most unremitting diligence to the ruin of the female sex. With them he stuck at nothing to carry his ends; would never marry, but ruined more young women of family and fortune than any other man that ever existed: The writer of this account has heard of more than twenty on good authority. In these pursuits he spent above seventy thousand pounds—sought eleven duels—and travelled, merely for such purposes, more than thrice the circumference of the globe. In this aim he was so indefatigable, that, to attain his end, he would undergo fatigue, hunger, thirst, and the loss of property, health, and fame. At the age of forty-seven, he was not worth a shilling; but in order still to carry on his perpetual attacks on virtuous women (for he never would have commerce with any other) he put in practice such a series of contrivances, tricks, plans, schemes, and counterfeits as brought him in, during seven or eight years, an income almost as ample as that he had lost; but being at length forced to leave London, he went to Paris, and for a few years succeeded as well there, till at last aiming at a game too high for his reach, he was apprehended under the pretence of crimes against the state, and thrown into the Bastile: He there debauched a virtuous girl, his keeper's daughter, and, as if his death was designed to take a tincture from his life, actually died suddenly in her arms!



SCARCE ARTICLES.

The following Articles bear a very high value on account of their scarcity at present in this country.

SINCERITY—in patriotism.

Honor—among attorneys.

Friendship—without interest.

Love—without deceit.

Charity—without ostentation.

Fair Play—among gamblers.

Beauty—without pride.

An Advocate—without a fee.

A Fashionable Man—without foppery.

A Fashionable Woman—without paint.

A Sanctified Look—without hypocrisy.

A Prude—without incontinence.

A Blustering Man—without cowardice.

Opposition—without a sinister view.

Administration—inattentive to private interest.

INTELLIGENCE is received from Canada that the Western Posts are certainly to be abandoned by the British.

We have received information that the treaty with the Six Nations was concluded about a fortnight past, to the entire satisfaction of our Commissioner, who is now on his return.

Last Friday evening, about 10 o'clock, a fire broke out in the town of Lanfingburgh, which destroyed several valuable buildings. We are not yet able to give the particulars further than the Messrs. John Keating, Aaron Noble, Wheeler Douglas, Waite Rathbone, and E. Hickock, are the principal sufferers.

Greve Cocur, a fortified town on the Maese, and the key of Bois-le-Duck, is taken, and makes the French masters of the inundations.

The Spanish General La Union, in an attempt to approach Bellegarde, has been defeated with the loss of 4 pieces of cannon, and 600 prisoners.

The standard of rebellion was raised at Marfeilles on the 5th Vendemaire, September 26, but measures had been taken to suppress it, and it does not appear to have caused any alarming apprehensions.

Aix-la-Chapelle is taken by the French, with the loss of 800 of the enemy slain, and Maestricht is invested. The post of the Jaques is also taken by the army of Italy.

Copy of a letter received at Cadix, Sept. 27th, 1794, from Mr. James Simpson, Vice-Consul at Gibraltar, to Mr. Joseph M. Izard, Consul at Cadix, for the United States of America. Gibraltar, Sept. 15, 1794.

Mr. J. M. Izard,

Sir Muley Soliman, one of the chief emperors of Morocco, having several of his ship-rigged cruisers at sea, and it being very uncertain what orders the commanders may have, I run you this by express, to request you will immediately call to the masters of all vessels of the United States in your way, and tell them it is my opinion they ought to be extremely careful to avoid speaking those cruisers.

I may be able in a few days to speak with more precision on this subject, when I will again communicate to you what I may further learn concerning their particular determination. In the mean time I beg to enforce what I have said above. Yours, &c. J. SIMPSON.

M. Duff, the English Consul, received a letter by the same express, which mentioned that the cruisers were certainly out upon a cruise, and had taken a Ragusa brig, and their intention was to make prizes of all nations that have not Consuls at Tangiers and Sallee.

From an Irish paper of the 13th of September.

It appears that the Dutch are preparing to evacuate Sas de Gent, Aken, Hulst and the whole of Dutch Flanders, which is no longer tenable since the taking of Sluys.

Extract of a letter from Calcutta, Jan. 19.

"Your ministry has sacrificed this country, by not sending out a few frigates for the protection of our trade. The French, insignificant as they are thought, are the sovereigns of the India seas, and the privateers take nearly the whole of our merchantmen!

"Government has been obliged to fit out 4 of the Indiamen, to protect in some degree our trade; but what are they worth when neither officers nor men have any encouragement to fight."

[London paper.]

Extract of a letter from Gaudaloupe, to a Merchant in Salem, dated October 11.

"The French are victorious in this island, they have taken all Gaudaloupe except Basseterre—they completely surrounded the English, who were obliged to capitulate upon the best terms they could, which was to surrender the troops—Gen. Grey was permitted to go on board Admiral Jarvis—this was done on the 7th of October. They have not received any reinforcement from France but expect one daily."

Extract of a letter from Havre, Oct. 8, 1794.

"The new Minister appointed in the room of Faucher, whose name I am told is Houdard, will go out soon, but I fancy waits till some new commercial regulations are adopted to flatter the Americans with nominal advantages, which they will make great boast of, but which I do not expect will amount to much.

"The 4th inst. Barrere, Collot d'Herbois, and Billaud d'Varennes, were denounced in the Convention by Legendre; and I understood, the evening of the 5th inst. when I left Paris, that they were arrested and about to have their trial. They are considered as the leading heads of the Jacobins, and are significantly denominated the tail of Robespierre. I suppose they will fall—if so, the moderates, the reasonable, and the well-meaning of the Convention and committees, will take the lead, and put an end to the bloody system. Indeed, since that of Robespierre, executions have become very rare, and never take place unjustly; and the prisons will soon be empty."

PHILADELPHIA, November 27.

Yesterday arrived in this port the ship Pigou, Capt. Loxley, from London, which she left the 28th of September.—Capt. Loxley has favoured us with London papers to the 27th of September. These contain intelligence of the first importance. The siege of Maestricht, that key to part of Holland, may be considered as the immediate consequence of the victory.

From the COURIER of 26th September.

Yesterday a messenger arrived from the continent, with intelligence of an event perhaps as calamitous as any that has occurred this war,

General Clairfayt has been defeated after an engagement of three days.

His army consisted of between 60 and 70,000, and was posted between Maestricht and Liege, his right being encamped in the neighbourhood of the former, and his left occupying the strong post of La Chateaufe.

It was on the left wing the French made their principal attack; it commenced on the 17th inst. and it was not till the 19th. that the French succeeded, with a loss on the side of the Austrians of from 12 to 13,000.

The duke of York was defeated on the 17th with the loss of 500 men.

The king of Prussia has been obliged to raise the siege of Warsaw.

From the Morning Herald of Sept. 27.

The Mail due yesterday is not arrived.

Government, we are informed, are in possession of intelligence of the most melancholy nature from the army of Gen. Clairfayt. This brave, but unfortunate officer with about 70,000 men under his command, was attacked by the enemy, in immense force, on the 17th instant, between Maestricht and Liege. He sustained the victorious assault with his wonted courage and intrepidity, in a manner which, although eventually overpowered by superiority of force, must reflect on him immortal honor. The engagement, it appears, lasted near three days, with very little intermission; the two first of which he had apparently the advantage; but on the third, the enemy unfor-

tunately succeeded in turning the left wing, and obliged him to make a precipitate retreat to Aix-la-Chapelle, with the loss of upwards of 12,000 men.

This of course, occasions a total change in the plan of operations in that quarter. Maestricht is now, we fear, left entirely unprotected, and Gen. Clairfayt must content himself with acting on the defensive in the best manner he can, and saving the shattered remains of his army. Gen. Jourdon commanded the French troops in this affair, whose loss is not mentioned, but must have been considerably greater than that of the allies.

Such is the account of the above disaster which is said to have been received; but we entertain a confident hope that it will prove to be an exaggeration in the most material circumstances attending the transaction.

General Pichegru is pursuing the duke of York with a force consisting of 80,000 men; and, as his royal highness cannot now hope for any succours from the Austrian army, his plan, doubtless, will be, to effect a further retreat from the dangers with which he appears to be threatened.

A ship just arrived from Malaga, called John Baptist, Capt. Dellianno, spoke a ship 4 days ago, out 38 days from London, who informed that the French had TAKEN AMSTERDAM.

MARRIED

At Burlington, N. J. on Saturday the 8th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Van Dyk, Mr. ANTHONY LAMB, son of John Lamb, Esq. of this city, collector of the Customs of the United States for the district of New-York, to Miss MARY TREAT, daughter of Doct. Samuel Treat, of that place.

On Sunday evening last, Mr. ——— DUKIN of the ship Allrea to Miss SALLY GOODWIN, of this city.

On Wednesday evening last, by the Rev. Dr. Livingston, Mr. JOHN MURRY, to Miss HELEN DE BOIS, both of this city.

APPOINTMENTS.

We learn that Mr. John Post, sen. and Mr. George Warner, are appointed Engineers in the Fire Department of this city.

The Printer of the Museum respectfully informs his correspondent, who requests the insertion of "The Proceedings of a Meeting at Hunter's Hotel," and ALL OTHERS, that the SIZE and PLAN on which this Paper is published precludes POLITICAL or ELECTIONEERING PUBLICATIONS.

United States Lottery,

For the improvement of the City of Washington. WILL commence drawing in a very few weeks: Tickets may be had by applying at D. Dunham's Store, No. 26, Moore-Street, near the Elizabeth-Town Ferry, New-York; where Tickets in the last, and present Lottery will be carefully examined and Prizes paid. At 19 N. B. Specie given for Jersey Money.

Just Received and for Sale at this Office,

A large Assortment of

Elegant Christmas Pieces,

Beautifully Colored, &c.

And a very General Assortment of

Holiday Presents

For Children.

Books and Stationary,

For Sale at the PRINTING-OFFICE of
JOHN HARRISON,
YORICK'S HEAD, No. 3, PECK-SLIP,
Among which are the Following:

HOLY BIBLE, folio & quarto,
Ferguson's Roman History,
Stewart's History of Scotland,
Gordon's Hist. of America
Warwell's Travels,
Priefley's Letters to the Jews,
Brace's Memoirs,
Essay on happiness,
History of the French Revolution,
History of America,
Life of Col. Gardiner,
Life of Baron Trenck,
Robert Boyl,
Tom Jones,
Vicar of Wakefield,
Julia Benson,
Mrs. Bleecker's Works,
Keats Sketches,
Children's Friend,
Collens Practice of Physic
Youngs Night Thoughts
Paradise Lost,
Poems of Phillis Wheatly,
Masons Companion,
Young Mason's Monitor
Hervey's Meditations,
Fordyce's Sermons,
Whitefield's do.
The Marrow of Divinity
Religious Courtship,
Complete letter writer
The Child's Instructor, and school books of every kind, and an assortment of copper plate copy books, &c. &c.

And a large Assortment of Chap and Childrens Books.

The Practical Navigator, and Seamans New Daily Assistant.

SEAMEN'S JOURNALS.

Blank Books of all Kinds.

Pocket Memorandum Books, Receipt Books, Copperplate Copy Books, best gilt quarto Writing Paper, common do. best foolscap do. common do. Wafers, Sealing Wax, Quills, Ink-Powder, Black Lead Pencils, Ink-Stands, Slates, Playing-Cards, Message do. Penknives, India Ink, India Rubber, Patent Cake and Liquid Blacking for boots and shoes, &c. &c.

Harlem Oil, Turlington's Balm, Prentiss' Balm for Corns, and Anderson's Pills.

MR. MACK,
Miniature Painter;

WHOSE performances have been so much admired, by the lovers and promoters of the Fine Arts, returns his grateful thanks, for the very liberal encouragement he has received since in this city, and begs a continuance of favors, which he hopes to merit, being so fortunate as never to fail taking the most striking likeness of every subject he attempts.

New-York, Maiden Lane, No. 43.

AN APPRENTICE

WANTED immediately, to a Gentle Buisness.—Enquire of the Printer.

NOTICE.

By order of Benjamin Coe, Esquire, first judge of the Court of Common Pleas for Queens-County, in the State of New York.

Notice is hereby given to John Van Lew, late of Flushing, in the county of Queens, and State of New-York, an absent debtor, and all others whom it may concern, that, on application and due proof made to him, the said Judge, pursuant to the directions of the Law of the State of New-York, entitled "An act for relief against absconding and absent debtors," passed the 4th day of April, in the year 1786. He hath directed all the Estate, real and personal, within the county of Queens, of the said John Van Lew, an absent debtor, to be seized, and that unless, the said John Van Lew doth discharge his debts within one year after this public notice of such seizure all his Estate, real and personal, will be sold for, the payment and satisfaction of his creditors.

Queens-County March 22, 1794. 17.

AMERICAN MANUFACTURES.

Made at the New-York Cotton and Linen Manufactory, and for sale by **ANDREW STOCK-HOLM**, at No. 303, Pearl-Street, formerly Queen-Street, near Peck slip.

A Great variety of striped and plain nankeens, for the summer season, calculated for ladies or gentlemen, which will be retailed for the present.

Also will be ready in a few days,

German stripes, thickets, bridgents, or rib de-lours, sattinets, jeans, pillow suitings, dimities, crossovers, checks, and bed ticken, stocking yarn of different qualities, and candle wick.

Orders for cotton goods of any quality made to pattern, on the shortest notice.

Wanted, workmen in the cotton line, and likewise a number of apprentices, either girls or boys, from 7 years old and upwards.

June 14. 18—17.

C A S T E L L I,

Italian Stay Maker,

RETURNS his sincere thanks to the ladies of this city, for the great encouragement he has received, and hopes to merit a continuance of their favours by due attention, and the strictest punctuality. He continues to make all sorts of stays, Italian shapes, French corset, English stays, silk turn stays, suckling stays, riding stays, in the most elegant and newest fashions.

N. B. He has a neat assortment of stays, ready made, and ladies may be served in less than ten minutes. He has also received by the last vessels from London, an elegant assortment of goods, suitable to his business.

November 22. 41—17.

THE Partnership of Doughty and Burling is dissolved. The Business in future will be conducted by

BURLING and GORSLINE.

New-York, Nov. 15, 1794. 41—17.

S. L O Y D,

Stay, Mantua-Maker and Milliner.

BEGLS leave to inform her friends and the public in general, that she carries on the above business in all its branches, at No. 21, Great Dock-Street.—She returns her most grateful acknowledgements to her friends and the public for past favors and hopes to merit a continuance of them.

Those ladies who please to favor her with their commands, may depend on the utmost exertions to give satisfaction, and the lowest terms.

Orders from town or country punctually obeyed.

July 20, 1793. 71—17.

Beautiful and Valuable Ornaments.

AS there is nothing can contribute more to the beauty of the person than a good clean set of teeth, they are worthy the attention of every one. For which purpose

Dr. GREENWOOD, Dentist,

directly opposite the lower corner of St. Pauls Church Yard, No. 24, Vesey-Street, makes and fixes teeth in the best manner, from a single one to a complete whole set, and performs every operation for the preservation of the teeth and gums. Artificial teeth are fixed in without drawing the old stumps or giving the least pain, he cleans and restores the teeth to their original whiteness, and the breath to its original sweetness, by gently and carefully removing the tartar which collects more or less on every persons teeth even on infants; the tartar is a corrosive cause of inflammation and scurvy in the gums, breeding thousands of animaculas destructive to the teeth, gums and breath they are to be found in great numbers of different kinds in the whitish matter that sticks between the teeth of men, women and children, it is an evil that ought to be immediately removed, and an object that should be particularly noticed and remedied by all classes of people, as it loosens the teeth and in time occasions their dropping out whole.

Dr. GREENWOOD's Pearl and specific dentifice powder for cleaning the teeth and preserving the gums and sweetening the breath, sold, by appointment, at Mr. John J. Staples and Son's, opposite the United States Branch Bank, Pearl-Street, and by the operator, 2s 6d per box.

N. B. Advice given gratis in all complaints of the teeth and gums. 34—8

Carpenters and Joiners Tools.

A General assortment of Tools for Carpenters, Joiners, &c. for sale by
JEREMIAH HALLETT and Co.

No. 171, Water-Street, between Burling-Slip and Fly-Market. Also—

WHITE CHAPPLE NEEDLES,

Of the best quality, and all other kinds of Needles, being the best assortment of that article offered for sale in this city: And a general assortment of Goods in the Hard Ware line.

AMERICAN MANUFACTURED BLACK LEAD POTS,

Equal to any imported and cheaper

BLACK LEAD, both coarse and fine, for the purpose of blackening Franklin Stoves, and roas with brass heads, Plains of various sorts good Glue, Brands, of copper or cast iron, of any description, Screw Augers, Pots, Kettles, Griddles, Pye Pans, iron Tea Kettles, wool and cotton Cards, &c.—Also, a general assortment of IRONMONGERY, CUTLERY, &c.

Lately imported, and will be disposed of on reasonable terms, by

GARRET H. VAN WAGENEN,

No. 2, Beekman-Slip.

BREAD KEGS.

BREAD KEGS of different sizes, made and sold at No. 431, Pearl-Street, where Bakers, Grocers and others, may be supplied at short notice, and on reasonable terms for cash. 17—

May 22, 1794. **WILLIAM CARGILL.**

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AN Apprentice to the Book-Binding Business. Enquire at No. 95, Beekman-Street. 17—

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A Young Woman, with a fresh breast of milk Enquire of the Printer. 41—17.